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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important and news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for. Our rounsess Commencement and Paritivoulants. Requirement to Beat att. Lurran and Paritivoulants.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do ndreturn those rejected. ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—WIZARDOF THE WAVE-BECADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Barsey BARER-

SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT-BETSEY BARRE. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-ALADDIN

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Eron Boy-Ber-CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway

PRILLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTER-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, ST BOWERY - EQUESTRIAN

WASHINGTON HALL-PANGRAMA OF THE PILORIM'S SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street OLYMPIC -PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Tuesday, February 11, 1851.

Telegraphic Summary-Political Affairs at

Albany-Prospects as to U. S. Senator. We have received a telegraphic despatch from Albany, which states, Ithat, on Monday morning, Mr. Schoonmaker, whig, gave notice in the Senate, that he would on Tuesday (to-day) introduce a bill designating a day for another trial to elect a U. S. Senator.

We learn turther from Albany, that there is no prospect of the election of Mr. Hamilton Fish to the U. S. Senate. The independent whigs are patisfied that if sent to that dignified body, where the Empire State should be represented by two of her most talented citizens, Mr. Fish would only appear as the second of Mr. Seward, and his coadjutor in schemes of agitation. Therefore, many who at first consented to his election, are anxious for his defeat; and unless some independent whig like Francis Granger, Joshua A. Spencer, William Nelson, of Westchester, Daniel Lord, David P. Hall, or some one of many other prominent citizens we might name, in whom all parties have confidence, can be selected, the national whigs say, let the election go over until next year. But there is no reason why an election cannot be made this season, if Mr. Fish is withdrawn, and a new candidate agreed upon, in the spirit of compromise. This will not be the first time that Mr. Fish has bees compelled to give way to the wishes of the people. The whigs abandoned him for Mr. Wm. W. Campbell, the Native American candidate for Congress, in 1844, who, therefore, was elected and succeeded Mr. Fish. Since then, the latter cerrainly has been well treated by the whig party; having been elected Lieutenant Governor and Governor, in consequence of their nomination, he has nought to complain of, we should think on that score. As to Mr. Senator Beekman, we are assured he will stand firm; and that, although he has acted thus far on his own hook, five or six of the whig Senators will, if required, sustain him in the position he has assumed.

From Washington, we learn that the bill estabishing a board of accounts, was the principal subject of debate in the House of Representatives, yesterday. The whole of the original bill was stricken out-and a substitute framed by the Committee on Claims, authorizing claimants against the United State to sue, by bill in equity, was propriation bills the special order of the day, was

It was expected that the Senate would take up the Postage Reform bill, but they did not. The Deficiency Appropriation bill, and other matters. occupied the attention of that body.

the Brazilian Empire.

In a political point of view, the affairs of South America are evidently becoming more and more interesting and momentous, and the attitude which the numerous republics in that region have assumed towards the empire of Brazil, is fraught with consequences of greater importance than we, at first sight, might be apt to imagine. By our last intelligence, we were informed that some misunderstanding had occurred between the governments of Paraguay and Brazil, springing out of a difficulty in relation to some neutral lands lying between the province of MattoGrossa and Paraguay. Upon these grounds, it seems, the Brazilians had commenced to construct fortifications; and the chief of the republic of Paraguay, on learning that fact, ordered a suspension of the work. Upon refusa', he dispatched an armed force, and put the Brazilians to flight; whereupon the Brazilian charge d'affaires demanded his passports, and retired. The Bolivian government, from causes not assigned, has also handed the Brazilian charge d'affaires his passports. The probability of the emende honorable from the Brazilian government to that of Buenos Avres, is likewise hinted at, but of this there is a doubt.

It would appear, from the character of this intelligence, that the empire of Brazil occupies a curious position, as regards her geographical and political relation, towards the numerous republics that surround her. In order to comprehend more accurately the geographical position of Brazil, and that of the republics of Paraguay, Bolivia, and Buenos Ayres, with whom she is at present involved in difficulties of rather a complicated character, we will throw a few facts together, to clear away the mist a little from the question molved.

The empire of Brazil is of vast extent, stretching two thousand three hundred miles from the north to the south, and two thousand from the east to the west, and covering an area of about two million two hundred thousand square miles, being equato two hiths of the whole of South America It is bounded north by Colombia, Guiana and the Atlantic ocean; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by Monte Video, and west by Peru and Bolivia. The population of this vast empire is estimated at four millions and a half. The government is that of a limited monarchy.

The republic of Paraguay lies between the rivers Paraguay and Parana. The empire of Brazil forms its northern and eastern boundaries, the Argentine republic its southern and western. It contains forty-three thousand square miles, and has a population of about half a million. The republic of Bolivia is bounded north by Peru; east by Brazil; south by the united provinces of La Plata; west by the Pacific ocean and Peru. The population is over one million. The Argentine republic, or Buenes Ayres as it is commonly called, which comprises thirteen provinces, is bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean; on the west by the republic of Chili and the Ander; on the north by the republic of Bolivia and the empire of Brazil; on the south by Patagonia. It covers an area of about one million square miles, and has a population of more than a million.

It is thus to be seen, that Brazil stands in claproximity to the numerous republics of South America, which in fact form the limits of her northern, couthern, and western boundarles. Entiroled, ferred with the friends of Mr. Samuel Weller, a

as she is, by these republics, and being the only portion of the American continent in which the monarchical form of government has continued to prevail, Brazil occupies the same position towards the former as the republic of France does towards the monarchies of Europe. Taking now into consideration this close proximity, the conclusion is at once obvious and apparent, that every disturbance that may occur in the adjacent countries, must affect, more or less, the peace and tranquility of the empire of Brazil; that every political convulsion in her immediate neighborhood must exercise a detrimental influence upon the minds of her people, and in a great measure compromise her own political existence. For this reason there is not the slight est doubt but that the frequent disturbances and commotions in these countries, and particularly the hostile and belligerent disposition recently evinced by her republican neighbors of Bueno Ayres, Paraguay, and Bolivia, must have proved source of infinite annoyance and alarm to the people of Brazil. But it is not the geographical position of Brazil alone which threatens the peace and security of that country, and which awakens in the mind of the politician serious reflections and opinions as to the destiny that ultimately awaits that empire -it is also the purposes and contrivances, the designs and intentions of the neighboring republics. Considering that Brazil is the only empire on this continent, and considering the readiness and anxiety with which the numerous republics of South America endeavour to pick a quarrel, and seek to embroil themselves in difficulties with Brazil-considering their incessant hostilities and their sudden declarations of war, it cannot for a moment be disputed that they have serious designs upon Brazil. The recent movements tend to corroborate this view of the matter; and although it cannot be denied that, at the same time, there are under current intrigues going on, yet they are all ultimately directed towards the completion of this object or design.

When we reflect upon the extent, the power, and the energy of most of these republics, it appears altogether probable, that in course of the revolutions and convulsions which are of so frequent occurrence in those territories, some powerful men will arise, who, inspired by republicanism. and animated by a desire of fame, will lead them to the subjugation of Brazil. Although no just charge or complaint can be urged against her-her people and her government having hitherto conducted themselves peaceably and quietly-yet we are fully convinced that this is her immutable destiny; and ere the lapse of many years we will find that the empire of Brazil will have been blotted from the map of America.

BLANK BALLOTS-OUGHT THEY TO BE COUNTED ? -This curious question, which we discussed at length, accompanied by many precedents, in the Herald of Friday last, is attracting much of the public attention, and we have received several communications on the subject, one of which we have published, and we give another to-day. We also give a letter from Providence, R. I., on points not touching the question, but interesting as concerns Rhode Island politics.

The practice of the various States with regard to counting blank ballots, has been, and continues so different, that it is quite time the matter was settled by an act of Congress, as it can be, as applicable to the election of United States Senators, the power being given to Congress to effect such uniformity by section fourth of the first article of the constitution, which is in the following words

"Sec. 4.—The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The power to " make or alter such regulations," it will be observed, authorizes Congress to prescribe the manner in which Senators and Repre sentatives are to be chosen in the several States : and this power has been exercised, so far as relates to Representatives, in the act of Congress which directs that they shall be chosen by single districts. Congress may therefore likewise direct, if they please to do so, how Senators are to be chosen, so as to produce uniformity in all the States; whether the choice of Senators is to be made in ballot, or by concurrent votes of the two branches agreed to in its stead. A motion to make the ap- of the Legislature ; whether blank ballots shall be

counted or rejected, &c. Our Providence correspondent, it will be noticed states, that the communication in a Rhode Island paper in avor of the counting of blank ballots, which we quoted in Friday's Herald, and attributed to ex-Gov. Sprague, was from the pen of ex-Gov. Knight, who is considered the best authority in Affairs in South America-The Position of Rhode Island on such subjects. Of course this strengthens the position we have assumed, namely: that blank ballots should be counted, as contended for by the celebrated orator of Roanoke, John Randolph, and so decided by a majority of the House of Representatives in the Congress of 1809; as also asserted by that able statesman and expounder of parliamentary rules and practice, the late General Root, of this State, and by the prac

tice of many of the States of the Union. We observe that blank ballots are very fashion able this season, in elections of U. S. Senators by the State legislatures. We have noticed those lately given in Florida and Delaware, as well as those which have created so much excitement is Rhode Island. In Massachusetts, on the eleventh unsuccessful ballot for Senator on Friday, three blanks were cast, but not counted. In Ohio, on the contrary, at the recent attempts to elect a Senator last month, blanks were cast, and counted on nine different ballottings. On the tenth ballot, the whole number of votes was 193, viz :- Payne (dem.) 39; Griswold, (whig) 42; Giddings, (F. S. 10; blanks, 12. The blank votes, if they had been for Griswold, would have elected him, but he had not a majority over the other two candidates: so that the blank votes did not, in this case, affect the result, as there would not have been a choice with out them.

We believe that blank votes are more frequently counted than rejected, by legislative or municipal bodies, or political organizations, such as genera and nominating committees and conventions, and we might present many cases in point. We will, however, offer a very probable case for the consideration of our correspondents, and those who may differ with us, by which familiar example they will perceive that the most constant practice is in

favor of counting and allowing for blank ballots Let us suppose that the members of a Common Council, or a General Committee, after organiza tion, are called upon to elect a clerk, or secretary, and that such council, or committee, consists o twenty-five members. If the presiding officer is a blockhead, he may tell the members that they are to elect a clerk, or secretary; but they must he careful not to vote for persons incligible, or to put in blank ballots, as such votes will be rejected But if he is a man of common sense and expe rience, he will leave the members to vote as their pleasure or their whims may dictate. When the ballots are all received, he will count them, un opened, and declare that twesty-five ballots-the same as the number of persons voting -have been given; and, therefore, thirteen are required to constitute a cheice. Thereupon he opens the ballots and announces the result as follows :--

For Samuel Weller.
Puffer Hopkins.
Jenny Lind.
Bianks.

Those who contend for the rejection of blank votes, would say that, in this case, Mr. Weller was elected; but the sensible man presiding over the council, or committee in question, would decide that there was no choice, and direct that a second bailot should take place; when the admirers of Jenny Lind having gratified their desire of showing their regard for her, and the doubtful men who had put in the blank ballots having con-

new candidate is started, with the following decisive result :-

Total......25 The sensible president, thereupon, declares Mr David Copperfield elected clerk of this body, and Mr. Copperfield accordingly takes his seat at the desk; a striking monument of the propriety of countrag blank votes.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.-A resolution was adopted some time since by the Senate, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of graduating the salaries of our diplomatic agents abroad, according to the relative expenses of the respective capitals to which they are assigned. We trust the committee will report in favor of the plan. It is understood that Mr. Rives has written a letter to Mr. Webster on the subject, complaining, that even at the republi can court of France, nine thousand a year will no keep up our minister's establishment. According to Mr. Pakenham, good dinners are haif the battle of diplomacy, and the most favorable treaties are gained by liberal feeding. Besides, the house of our representative at Paris is a very natural resort of his fellow-citizens, and common civility exacts a heavy item of expense for their entertainment. Again, the old adage, that "when we are in Rome we must do as the Romans do," applies to our ministers. They must respect, to some extent, the usages of society abroad. It is the readies and smoothest way of securing a position which will command the important secrets of intriguing courts. A minister who shuts himself up on stinted allowance, may find his government circumvented before he has had any knowledge of the business. At Paris and at London especially, the lofty character of our country, its intimate relations with the commercial negotiations of France and England, demand of our ministers something of liberality to maintain their proper position, to say nothing of their entertaining and assisting their fellow-citizens from the United States. Mr. Lawrence is probably expending an amount of money in London, per annum, greater than the salary of the President. He can afford it, and it is, no doubt an advantage to our government, as far as that goes. An allowance equal to his liberality with his own private funds, is not, however, necessary. There is a medium. The pay of the minister should at least be sufficient to justify a poor man in accepting the appointment. The simplicity of life consistent with our institutions need not be forfeited, and should not be. All that justice and sound policy require, is, that our representatives abroad be paid according to their necessary expenses in discharging their whole duty; and to do this requires a liberal outlay in groceries. The graduation suggested in the instructions of the Senate ought to be

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE IN MEXICO - IMPROVE. MENT OF THAT COUNTRY .- We mentioned, a few days since, that the new Mexican government, under the administration of General Arista, had directed its attention earnestly to the construction of several extensive lines of telegraph in that country, and that the capital stock had been taken by the villages through which they will pass.

carried out.

We have since learned that a contract has been entered into by the Mexican government with Win George Stewart, Esq , the Mexican Consul at this port, and Senor Juan de la Grania, of Mexico, to build a line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico-a distance of three hundred miles-on the understanding that it will be in operation by the first of May next, as far as El Ojo de Agua, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles from the latter place. Another line will soon afte, be built between Acapulco and the City of Mexico. When both are completed, there will be magnetic communication between the Atantic and the Pacific. These important projects will be entered upon immediately, and Mr. H. F. Makepeace, who was for a long time connected with the Albany and New York Telegraph Com pany, as chief operator, will sail in a day or two in the bark Brazileiro, Captain Marsh, for Vers Cruz, with the necessary wire, instruments and implements for the work. He will take out several operators with him.

These telegraph lines will be of great convenience to this country, and will, no doubt, be liberally patronized by the merchants of the United States and California. As far as communication is concerned, New York will be within ten days of San Fran-We also learn that the road from Acapulco to the City of Mexico will be shortly improved, and a line of stages built for the purpose of conveying passengers between those places.

BRANCH MINT IN CALIFORNIA -We publish, today, a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. Gwin into the Senate, for the establishment of a branch mint in San Francisco. It is very likely that it will be passed by both houses, before the adjournment.

Nume's. - In consequence of Mrs. Niblo's serious in disposition, the gardens will be closed until further

Marine Affairs.

Our attention has been called by the owners of the steamer Cherokes, to an article which has been going the rounds of the press, relating to the hull of a steam er seen to the south of Cape Hatterss, and which, it er seen to the south of Cape Hatteras, and which, it has been suggested, might be one of the Chagres steamers. For the information of those who have friends on board the Cherokee, they desire us to state that she has no mahogany furniture, nor time piece on a white ground, surrounded by gold stars such as described. Sailing from New York at 3½ P. M., on the 28th January, in the ordinary course of things, she could hardly reach Cape Hatteras before 2 P. M. on the 30th, at which hour the wreck was seen, and some hours at least previous to which the accident must have happened. It does not seem within the scope of possibility that every vertige of boats and passengers should disappear within forty seven hours after the steamer left New York, if she had met with mistortune. The position of the wreck, as described in the article referred to, is altogether out of the track of the Chagres steamers, as they would enter the Guif in the attice reserved to, is altogether out of the track of the Unigres steamers, as they would enter the Gulf north of Cepe Hatteras, and if blewn up or wreeked in the Gulf, would drift to the wastward. The America was left near Cape Hatteras, and inside the Gulf, and might have been drifted by a counter current to the southward, where the wreak was seen.

Musical.

Musical

Ivalian Overa House.—"Lucrenia Borgia" last night, attracted a large audience, which could not but become enthusiastic at the representation—for it was admirable. Beneventano, Lorini, and Amalia Patti, distinguished themselves; and the personation and vocalization of Parodi, were so remarkable, that words cannot adequately express the character of her triumphs. The second act was an exhibition of terrifaction, that the whole performance was a display of qualities, combined with such astonishing force and perfection, that the public were excited to the utmost degree of enthusiasm. At the end of each act, the continued applause summened Parodi and the other vocalists before the curtain, and in the final scene, nature seemed exhausted, and Lucrenia fell at the feet of Gennaro, overpowered with excitement. We have seen all the great vocalists of Europe a hundred times — but Parodi is the nobless dramatic singer of them all. We make no exceptions or reservations. Her last appearance but one, will be to-morrow night, in "Bemiramide" when Max Maretsek is to have his complimentary benefit. Every seat in the boxes has been taken, and the amplitheatre only is now to be filled. The occasion will have her benefit, and will leave New York for Boston on Saturday—where she is to perform on Monday. We need only say, that those who intend to be present at her benefit will do well to secure their reats.

Hazes Kaatz's Concest — This musical festival came

Here Keany's Concert — This musical festival came of an Saturday evening, before a very respectable audience, and the entire programme was given with the greatest success. There was only one drawbaca, which was not the fault, as we are informed, of Mr. Krauz, and that was the non appearance of Madametruff Benedetti, whose engagements precluded the possibility of her appearance. The concert, generally speaking, was a rich treat, and the singing, instrumental performance and resitations were received with the warmest plaudits. The great pot powers, by Herr Krauz, was greatly admired. The concert will be repeated on his return from Washington.

Canary's Missraus — This famous band, whether

Chestry's Missingus.—This famous band, whether the night be favorable or inclement, is always sure to be well attended, the performances give such general pleasure. To night a fine programme—singing instru-mental performances and dancing. FELLOWS' MINSTERLS.—The programme for this eve

ng is a capital one - consisting of negre melodies, in-rumental performances, and dancing, with soles on

Concert and Deamaric Entertainment,—The Deaue family will give a very attractive entertainment at the Freemann's Hell, on Thursday evening, the 20th. Particulars can be seen in small bills.

City Intelligence

THE WEATHER.—The thaw of Sunday continuely sterday morning, and both rivers were covered with a dense fog, se that only one ferry boat ran on each ferry, to avoid collisions. At 120 clock rain descen led with force, and continuing for two hours, completely washed the streets, which were in a shocking condition. THE STATE OF THE CROSSINGS.—While the ordinances are being enforced to some extent against the omnibuses, and they are not permitted to go to the left hand side to take up passengers or set them down, it is highly desirable that the crossings should be swept, for they are in a shocking condition all over the city, and ladies boots and dresses are covered with mid, just as much as if they walked all the way. Instead of having poor little girls sweeping on occasional crossing, regularly employed sweepers ought to be posted at these crossings to keep them constantly clean.

The Louter Opens of the Sowers, and the second

THE LOTTERY OFFICE IN THE BOWERY, AND THE MESSES.
GOLESTEIN.—On reflection, the bondsman of the Messes,
Goldstein, charged with being the managers of the lot-tery effice 228 Bowery, finally surrendered them yes-terday, and they were marched to the Tombe.

THE OMNIRUS AND THE MAYOR.—THE REVOKED LICENSES.—The question of the right of the Mayor to revoke the licenses of the line of omnibuses of Bertine & Ryerson, running in opposition to Tyson's line, will be tested before the magistrate at the Tombs, and not at the Mayor's office. Lawyers will be retained on both sides to argue the knotty points of the vexed onestion.

question.

Rowdynsk.—A desparate gang of rowdles are in the habit of assembling every Sunday, at the corner of avenue B and Bixth street, and by their rictous and violent conduct they have become a terror to the neighborhood. On Bunday, at half past four o'clock, part of the gang was arrested by the Eleventh ward police, namely:—William Hill, Patrick Barry, Cornelius Driscol, Henry Kine, Patrick Harkins, and Hugh Riley, alias James Brennan.

Riley, alias James Brennan.

Marriage by an Alderman.—A young German couple appeared at the Eleventh ward station house on Sunday, and desired the Captain to marry them. This not being exactly in the Captain's line, he sent for Alderman Miller, who very soon made "the twain one fiesh," and they went on their way rejoicing. Their names are Christian Miller and Caroline Wittick, both recently arrived from Germany.

BEATING OF A POLICEMAN.—At half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, officer Donnelly, of the Second ward pelice, attempted to protect a man that was assaulted by Daniel O'Connor, John Lynch, Alexander McCool, Michael Duffy, and John Huested, when they turned upon the officer and assaulted kim in the most brutal manner. Officers Gallagher, Ladd, and Muldowney, came to his assistance, and the parties were secured.

Fire.—At 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the chimney of house \$2 Chatham street caught fire, and was extinguished by the police of the Sixth ward.

The Fire in the bonce of the sixth ward.

The Fire in the Bowers on Sunday.—The owner of the house at which the fire occurred is M. H. Lichistein, and not Mr. Levy, who lives next door. The fire occurred from drying ribbons.

The Fire in Greenwich Avenue.—It was by hose company No. 11, and not the police of the Ninth ward, that the fire in Greenwich avenue was extinguished. RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE —At 3 o'clock on Sunday af-ternoon, (about the same time that the little boy was run over in Nassau street by an englae) a young man named Joseph Marsh, was run down by Engine 34, on the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. He was seriously injured, and was taken to a drug store by officers Turner and McCullom, of the Ninth ward police.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday, in consequence of the dense fog, the steamboat Nassau came in collision with one of the boats of the adjoining ferry, and had her rails carried away.

DARING ACT OF ROBBERY.—On Saturday, Mr. Lock-wood, jeweller, corner of Fulton street and Broadway, was purchasing some dust srom California adventurers, who had lately returned with the shining stuff. He had counted out \$130, and had left it in the window till the dust was weighed. In the measuring two littless and the weighed. till the dust was weighed. In the meantime, two lit-tle boys boldly smashed the pane of glass, seized the meney, and ran away with it. They were not arrest-ed, and hitherto have escaped detection.

MEDICAL NEWS-At the late annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society, held at the Capitol, in Albany, the following officers were elected as Censors of the Southern District, viz.: Drs. Jas. R. Manley, New York; John C. Cheesman, do.; Charles J. Good-rich, Brocklyn.

rich. Erocklyn.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, was conferred, through the Regents of the University, on Dr. Purcell Cooke, of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

City Court.—The People against George Wilkes.—This case which has been pending for a considerable time, and which is a prosecution against the editor of the Police Gazette for a libel, arising out of an article in that paper on the subject of the Kidd Salvage Company, was called up for trial yesterday, when Mr. Smith on behalf of the defendant, moved for an adjournment, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. The application was granted till Thursday, the 20th instant, when the trial is to take place, unless cause for further postponement be shown in the cause for further postponement be shown in the meantime to the satisfaction of the District Attorney KEEPING A DISCREERLY HOUSE.—In the same court, John Cunnion was indicted for selling liquors without a license, and also permitting gambling. To the first offence he picaded guity, and of the second he was convicted. Sentence reserved.

offence he pleaded guilty, and of the second he was convicted. Sentence reserved.

Licenses to sell Spirits, &c.—The board of Excise have resolved to grant licenses for the sale of spirite, at a charge of \$25 each. Applications to be male on or before to-day. Up to last night the number made was \$0. Last year none were granted.

Board of Supervisors, and the Alderman of the Second Class.—Appear to the Legislature.—A resolution was adopted last night, at the meeting of the Common Council, setting forth the late proceedings of the Board of Supervisors in opposing the claims of the aidermen, which have been already noticed in the Herald, and petitioning the Legislature for immediate inquiry into the gross abuse of the que warrande and injunction, in the case in question, and that effectual provision might be made by law to prevent a repetition of similar abuse.

Insufficiency of the Police Force in Brookeys.—

of similar abuse.

Inservice ever of the Police Force in Brooklyn.—
Alderman Stillwell, last night, moved a resolution
that five additional officers be added to the police in
each of the following wards:—Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, and
Eleventh; those parts of the city being very inadequantity protected, particularly the Sixth and Tenth
wards, where the present force was utterly useless.
After some discussion, the question was referred to the
Police Forwards:—ITM state of the last monitions. Police committee. [The state of the last ment wards was alluded to in the Herald of yesterday.]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A resolution was also adopted, directing the Mayor to communicate forthwith with the Senators of the district and members of the Assembly, requesting them to oppose any of the various propositions now pending in the Legislature, which should supersede the acts constituting the present Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL POX.—The Health Officer has made a communication to the Common Council, stat-ing that a great number of cases of small pox have been reported to him and recommending the estab-lishment of an institution for vaccination.

ANOTHER NEW ENGINE COMPANY .- On Friday evening ANOTHER NEW ENGINE COMPANY.—On Friday evening last another fire company was organized under the title of the Empire Fire Engine Company, No. 19. The following officers were elected:—Auron A. Degraw, foreman: Exra F. Lewis, assistant; W. M. Inglis, second do: W. Jos Wilcomb, secretary; William Moody and William Gillmore, treasurers; Auron A. Degraw and Joseph Hair, representatives; Bay S. Cook, steward. Depication of a New Church.—The new Methodist Church, at the corner of flicks and Summit streets, was open for divine worship on Sunday last, and the sermon preached by Bishop Janes. The church is a substantial brick building, 38 feet by 56, and so arranged, that, by removing a side wall, its dimensions can easily be calarged to 55 feet by 55 feet.

can easily be enlarged to 55 feet by 85 feet.

Brookley Brille Society — A collection for this society was made on Sunday evening last, at the Church of the Pilgrims, when a very eloquent and earnest sermon was preached by Dr. Bethune, who selected for his test. "Sanctily them through thy truth—thy word is truth." St. John XVII., v. 7. The report for the past year, the eleventh of the society's existence, was read, by which it appeared they had circulated 550 Bibles and 1170 Testaments. They had within the same period received from collections \$1486 80; from other sources, \$126 14. Of this, \$1.477 had been paid to the American Bible Society. They had obtained the cooperation of a society of ladies, by whom every family was visited monthly.

whom every family was visited monthly

Fines.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock, a fire
broke out in the frame house of Mr. Titus, 146 Gold
atreet. Some engines were promptly on the spot and
extinguished the fames before they done any material
damage. About six o'clock an alarm was given, which
was found to proceed from 84 Fulton street, where,
however, the chimney only had oaught lire, and the
services of the engines were not required.

Superior Court.

Buperior Court.

Beter Hon. Judge Mason.

Fran 10—Breach of Contract.—Jouilla M. Fonly or.

John D. Stewart and Nelson Tunnelly.—This was an action of assumpsit. It was originally tried before a referee of the Supreme Court, and subsequently a new
trial was ordered. The case now comes on before the
court without a jury. The complaint is that the defencants, through their agents. Austin W. Otis and
Wm. H. Otis, commission merchants of this city, comtracted to sell and deliver to them two thousand five
hundred bushels of canal onts, between the first and
fifteenth June, 1847, at the price of 45 cents per bashel,
to be paid in cash on delivery; that a written agreement to that effect was drawn up, which the defendants have since failed to fuint, and for the gains and
profits of which the plaintiff was thus deprived, he
claims one thousand dollars damages. The defence is,
that it was made out in the mane of Otis & Co, and
that the plaintiffs had no right to alter it by substitutling the name: of Stewart & Tunnchiff as the contractors. Decision reserved.

EFECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cannshall.

Before Judge Campbell.

Feb 10.—Decision.—Alexander McKenzie against Henry W. Hubbelt.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

H. G. Onderdank against Laurens Rece, et. al.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

The Prople against John L. Nation.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, by default; default opened by consent of parties, subsequently.

Thomas Brown against Win. Humingway.—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, by default.

Joseph A. Cullen against Michael Brady et. al.—Judgment for the defendants on the several demurrers, by default.

Jane G. De Ticoli against Isaac O. Barker et. al.—Decree granted, changing fruntse, &c.

Edward H. Richards against Perlinand Holland.—Motion for new trial denied, with ten dollars costs, and stay of proceedings vacated.

stay of proceedings vacated.

Cettarine Holamon ogainst Bella Albrams.—Judgment for the plaintiff. on the demurrer.

John Tellot, Jr. ogainst Palnom J. Fornham and J. Free Demurrer allowed, with liberty to defendants to put in amended answer within ten days, with cests.

Movements of Distinguished People.

Thomas Green, Albany; A. Bishop, Washington; A. Kelly, Baltimore; E. Browne, Washington; J. B. Smith, St. Louis; Otis Norcosa, Boston; W. Yutt, J. Meher, Georgia, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

House.

Lt, Best, U. S. A., and lady; D. Lyman, Conn.; Dr. Adkins, U. B. A.; W. A. Camp, Conn.; E. H. Harrison, J. Banyher, Baltimore; T. Cuyler, S. Allen, Philadelphia; J. Flintham, St. Louis; W. G. Paina, Biohmond; B. H. Lathrep, Buffalo; Dr. J. Westerreit, Staten Island, arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

C. Shipley, Maryland; J. Boyer, Haltimore; J. B. Morgan, Augusta, Geo.; Capt. Delymo, ship Albert Gallatin; J. J. Wells, England, were amongst the arrivals yesterday, at the American.

yesterday, at the American.

J. Polk, Baltimore; D. Pratt, Hartford; S. Mussey,
Providence; Hon. M. Potter, Philadelphia; S. Purkins,
Ohio; M. H. Pethèban, Ohio; Charles Miller, Philadelphia; R. W. Lasser, Ky.; Geo. Lockwood, Geo.; J. K.
Todd, California; Mr. Kendrick and lady, Brighton,
Mass., were among the arrivals at the Howard Hotel.

Domestic Miscellany. The Indiana Constitutional Convention has passes a section authorizing every voter of good character to practice law.

There were 148 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending the 8th inst. Court Calendar for Tuesday.

Surraion Court.—Nos. 56, 97, 112, 118, 120, 124, 125, 126, 135, 65, 19, 14, 80, 138, 146, 148, 150, 151, 9, 5, 46, 628, 93, 157 to 164, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180.

HIT, 100.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 102, 198, 207
210 to 220, 163. General Term.—Nos. 6, 36, 39, 42, 44
47 to 51, 53, 54, 197, 55, 57. 47 to 51, 53, 54, 197, 55, 57.

Gommon Pleas.—Part 1—Nos. 111, 51, 73, 149, 159
167, 173, 139, 199, 201, 203, 221, 283, 241, 247. Part 2—

MAILS FOR EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA. THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, will leave this port at three o'clock this afternoon, for Havana and Chagres. Her mails will close at two o'clock. The steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston to morrow for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close at one and three o'clock this afternoon. The WEEKLY HERALD, for Europe and the Pacific, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single capies

Hungarian Relief!!!—To the Citizens of New York.—The undersigned had direction of the Grand Concert as Tripler Hall, Janeary 2!, It having given universal satisfaction, we were requested by a large number of gentlemen (see the Meraid, of Feb. 6,) to repeat the We consonted and at one made our arrangements on the day we were ready with our amounted the control of t

Facts are stubborn things -Any perso who is antering from nervous disease of any kind, or convinced of the efficacy of Watts Nervous Antido reading the certificates which we are receiving daily, all parts of the country, of the wonderful cures effect the antidote. Don't take my word for it; but read, so yourselves. 162 Nassau street. One dollar a bottle.

The Hemestead Art-Union .- This is a char tered institution, and, therefore, all the objections which have been urged against trice concerts, etc., bave no force as applied to it. A few shares, and but a few, are left. Remember that the list of primes include a homestead at Williamsburgh, worth about \$5.000, ninety nine framed paintings, and an engraving, published at \$7.50, for every subscriber. Subscriptions \$5.7 received at Heaper & Brother's Looking Glass and Picture Store, 106 Fulton st.

Valentines-Rich, Rare, and Elegantexecuted by artists of great taste, are selling now BUNCE'S, 37 Chatham street. A neat, delicate way making a present to a lady, is to send some of those the offer, in which are spleaded jewelry and other presents. Offers received for any pattern of Valentino, and style jewelry. There are Ten Thousand ways in which

a lady or gentleman may waste \$150, but there is no way in which an inferior penman can so well employ the sum as by taking a course of clars lessons from Goldsmith, 250 Broad-way, whose cheap classes, by the by, close this menth. Kelty & Ferguson's Wholesale Window

Shade Warehouse, 191 Broadway. Dealers supplied with al articles used in magnifacturing and hanging Shades. Phalon's Magle Hair Dye, to Color th Bair or Whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the bair or skin. It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no had odor. It is applied, of sold, at PHALON'S wig Factory, No. 197 Broadway, cernst of Dey street; and by all the druggists, city and country.

Hair Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Li quid Esir Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Boston Philadelphia, Esitimore, Washington, Ro., can only be procured genuine at the manufactory, 4 wall street, New York The public must beware of conuterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a ery superior Wig or Toupee should call as Batchelor's siderated Wig (settery, No. 4 Wall et. They will find

MONEY MARKET. Movpay, Feb. 10-6 P. M. The steck market has been for some time past on the back track, and all the elements indicate one

of those important revulsions for which Wall street has been celebrated for many years. The Wall street banks have fed the speculative excitement of the past year, to a degree almost without parallel -at this mo ment they are extended beyond any former period Their large dividends show their imprudent use of capital. Their large deposites are at this moment represented by railroad bonds and stocks, and a sudden call by depositors would lead to a contraction, the results of which would be felt for many months. Among the causes which go to prove that the recent change will be more permanent than generally expected, are-first the evident falling off, or diminution, of the California fever. The tide of emigration is checked, and there is a growing disbellef in the continued power of the placers to yield as they have done. Second - The increasing value of money in England, and the disturbances in the silver markets of the world. As silver disappears from circulation, gold takes its place, and larger amount will be indispensable to facilitate the operations of credit. Third-The abstraction of silver from the West and Fouth has caused a large demand for gold in this city. A large amount of money is now owing to the South. Some \$2,000 000 have been exnorted to New Orleans since the 1st inst. It will re quire \$5,600,000 to \$7,000,000 to pay our debts and settle the exchanges. Money is now worth from 1/4 to 2 per cent per month in New Orleans and in St. Louis. Fourth-The prices of United States stocks, State and city stocks, bank and insurance stock, and railroad steck and bonds, are still too high. The appreciation within a year has been enormous, and the amount beld on speculation is beyond calculation. The amount of railroad bonds alone, negotiated in New York within one year, would pay the debts of Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, Pirth-The fancy stocks of Wall street have been engrossed by a few brokers. The rise within six months, has no doubt placed under the control of the brokers, 29-000 shares of Eric Railroad stock, 50,000 of Realing Railroad, the whole capital of the Canton Company the Long Island Railroad Company, the Morris Canal and Basking Company, the Harlem Railroad Company, and many others. We have examined attentively the lists of stockholders in nearly all the above named companies, and we know this to be true. There are many other causes operating at this time, which clearly indicate that the depreciation in prices must yet continue for a time. The excitement has been very great, and success has been very general. It now remains to be seen who will be able to strike a favorable balance. Cashiers, presidents, tellers, and book keepers of banks; merchants and merchants clerks; lawyers, doctors, tailors, and tinkers, have all had a crack at the stock market. In fact, there is scarcely a man in the community who has not had an interest in the movement. In expressing the hope that the banks-the great propagators of the present state of things - will get soundly whipped for their conduct, we think we are only echoing the sentiments of many thousands of good substantial citizens. At the first Board to-day, the market was very much depressed, and things looked pretty blue for the

bulls. Erie Bonds new, fell off 14 per cent ; Erie Income Bonds % ; Morris Canal % ; Portsmouth Dry Dock & ; Canton Co. 1 ; Erie R. K. 2% ; Farmers' Loan & ; Stonington & ; Reading R. R. 1 ; Harlem %. There was more enquiry for government and State stocks, while transactions in the fancies were more

limited than usual The greatest decline was in Erie R. B., which was caused, doubtless, by the report that the company are about coming into the market for another loan of \$3,000,000, (three millicits of dollars.) If we mistake not, the company stated then the three and a half millions (\$3,500,000) of Inc. Bonds were issued, that it was all they wanted to complete the road and pay all the floating debt. I shat time we stated that more meney would be required to complete the work, and it now appears our anticipations were correct. We are a little anxious to know what the new issue of bonds will be called. It may be a new issue of Income Bends, third Mortgage Bonds,or Equipment Bonds. Morris Canal is slowly, but steadily settling: down under the influence of the legal proceedings about taking place. The argument in relation to the injunction, has been postpoued at the solicitation of the com-pany, and Monday next has been appointed for it to come off. In the meantime, the board of directors should examine the supplement to the charter, passed last year, and see if it would not be more creditable to conform at once to its provisions, than to go through all the operations of an injunction, and finally be comhave a very high opinion of Mr. Marsh, the President of this company, and believe that the affairs of the canal are well managed; but there appears to be some interest at work, sufficiently influential to prevent the poard from consolidating the old stock as the lavy directs. Canton Company will soon reach, at the rate it is now running down, prices ruling twelve months

since.
The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: of this port, to-day, amounted to \$43,066; paymento \$3,459 81—balance, \$4,584,273 25.

From recent explorations and surveys made in one of the mines belonging to the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, of Newark, there is estimated to be over two hundred thousand tons of the red oxide of zinc above water level. This ore is brought to Newark by the Morris Canal, where it is manufactured into black, brown, and white zine paints, the demand for which the agents have thus far been unable to supply. The company is continually adding to its machinery and power, with the hope of manufacturing sufficient to meet the wants for consumption. Richard Jones, Esq., the superintendent director of the Company, says, in a letter to the Board :--

the Company, says, in a letter to the Board:—

"The brown zine paint I consider the most valuable paint known, from its sheapness and the many valuable properties it possesses. I have not heretofore mentioned to you that in adopting canvass roofs for our buildings. Mr. Landell, who puts them on in this place, tried some experiments, both as to its stopping the pores of the cloth, and resisting fire. In the latter trial, he took two pieces of canvass and painted one with the Ohio paint and one with ours, and placed though in 3½ minutes, and the latter in 5½, showing a superiority in that way. I was much astonished to-day, when cutting some sheet from attached to our fixtures, which were painted about 10 days ago, to find the iron completely galvanized."

There was a small sale of this stock at the first board.

There was a small sale of this stock at the first board to day, at thirteen per cent. The rapid increase in population in this country.

and the comparatively limited number of preminent points for manufacturing and commercial purposes make it important that those partially developed should be taken hold of by capitalists, and their resources made available at the earliest moment. Property in the Western States, favorably manufacturing and mechanical purposes, increases so rapidly in value that those who first take held of the most important places are pretty sure to realize largo fortunes. We could point out dozens of instances where the foundation of the fortunes of our millionaired have been laid in this way. There is not a large city or town in the country, the original owners of which have not become rich solely by the rise in the value of landed property. The ground on which all our Western cities stand possessed a few years since, but trifling value compared with what it at present commands. Within the past twenty years, several companies have been formed in Boston for the purchase of land in that immediate vicinity, and improvements have progressed so rapidly that many of them have realized enermous dividends, and all the others have met the most sanguine expectations formed in relation to them Even Canton Co., notwithstanding the recent enormeus speculations in the stock, will one of these days be worth something. Edgeworth Company will uitimately be worth much more than it is now selling at At this moment, the most prominent land stock com pany now in this market, is the Portsmouth Dry Doels and Steamboat Basin Company. Portsmouth is sixuated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 110 miles [east] of Cincinnati, and at the mouth of the Scioto river. At this place terminates the Ohio Canal, which com. mences at Cleveland on Lake Erie, and rune 309 miles through the most fertile part of the State. The tower extends about half a mile along the bank of the river, and is built up with handsome brick stores and dwell ings. The bank is graded so as to make a slope of thirty-five degrees, and thus the boats that mavigate the river approach nearer the town as the water in creases in height. Malleable iron of the best kindus found in the vicinity of Partsmouth, in the greater abundance. There are now in operation within forts miles of the town thirty two furnaces, making iron that employ 16,000 persons, who consume 3,500 tons o manufactured goods, 2,630 tons of previsions and produce, 120,000 tons metal. The Portsmouth Dry Doel; pany own one thousan which is improved. The company was incorporated by the State of Ohio, to enable it to make the following:

improvements :let. A canal, extending from the Ohio canal, half on mile to the river, and a basin extending along the bank of the river, for canal boats. 2d. A steamboat basin, elevated 20 feet above the

river at low water - 500 feet wide, and half a mile long. 3d. Locks, by which steamboats of the largest size might be lifted to the surface of the basin. 4th. Dry Docks on the boundary of the basin, for repairing steamboate, &c.

5th. Yards and manufactories for building boats .. 6th. A bridge across the Scioto river, on the compa-

These improvements are in progress. When completed, they will materially enhance the value of the company's property. The resources of the company for dividends and for improvements ass:-let, The sale of lots. 24 Working of the brown stone and other quarries. 5d. Whartsge of steembeats. 4th. Tonnage charge on produce and merchandise passing to and from the canal. 5th. Water power. 5th. Tolle on bridge. The only drawback to a much more rapid improvement of this place than has been realized has een the want of capital. This difficity has been removed, and we have no doubt but that a few years will suffice, with Judicious management, to make Ports

mouth one of the largest manufacturing and commer-

The twenty-third annual report of the Baltimore

cial places on the Chio river.

and Susquehanna Railroad Company, gives a very encouraging account of the affairs of the road. The gross income of this road from the transportation of toonage, passengers and mails, for the year 38th September, 1850, has been \$254,596 72; while the revenues from he same source for the preceding year, were \$274,892 27, showing an increase of \$9 703 45. The number of passengers transported between Baltimore nd York was 132.845, and between York and Columbia 7,181-making an aggregate of 160,028, which is an increase of 11% per cent on the number of passengers, and 12 1-10 per cent from the same revenue, over the previous year. The revenues from tennage are about he same as last year. Whilst there has been an an nual increase in the way business or local trade of the road there has been no perceptible increase in the Western Canal trade. This is attributable, in a great measure, to the comparative high rate of tolls charged on the products of the West, on the line of Pennsylva nia canals from l'ittsburgh—the only commercial ave-nue, which, to any considerable extent, has been avail able for that trade, to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The expenditures made on account of transportation exceed those of the previous year only \$1,087. After deducting the sum of \$1,245.78, which consists of tells paid to the Wrighteville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, and the Columbia Bridge Company, on the increase of local trade and travel on those works during the past year, the actual working expenses of the road were \$159.73 less than the preceding year. Under the head of expenditures. the sum of \$11,790 61 was applied to the re-construction of locomotives. Last year the amount of expenses for the same object was \$8 029 34, being an increase of \$3,760 67 in this item of expense, over the preceding year. By charging to construction account the expenliture for locomotives, in each of the past two years, the gress expenditures for working the road would shows reduction of \$2,673 67, as compared with the year ending 30th September, 1849. Besides, the capacity, durability, and efficiency of the stock on the road have been increased. The repairs of track and bridges

have been \$13,888 04, being \$1.656 06 less than the previous year. Of this sum, \$2.210 was expended for from rails for renewal of track. The last annual report of the Fitchburg Railroad